SUBSCRIPTION, TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" (it not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ. BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

## Professional & Business Cards.

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
*ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

### PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c,

# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868. VOLUME 11: NO. 2.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

| | 3 mons. | 6 months, | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|
| One square | $ 4.50 | $ 6.00 | $10.00 |
| Two squares | 6.00 | 9.00 | 16.00 |
| Three squares | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20 00 |
| One-fourth column | 14.00 | 20.00 | 35 00 |
| Half column | 18 00 | 25.00 | 45.00 |
| One column | 30.00 | 45.00 | 80.00 |

## Poetry.

### BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandure, better than Gold,
Than rank and tiles a thousand fold,
Is a healthful body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasure that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot.
For a mind and morals in nature's plan
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep,
Bring sleepy draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows, his aching head,
His simple opiate labor deems
A short road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
Than in the realms of books can find
A treasure surpassing the Austrian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire passed away,
The world's great drama will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come.
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that were never bought or sold
And centre there, are better than gold.

## Miscellaneous.

### BOLIVAR.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The reader, perhaps, has sometimes asked himself why the fertile countries of South America advance so slowly in wealth and population. In all that continent, which is considerably larger than North America, there are but seventeen millions of inhabitants, while North America contains almost exactly twice that number. Brazil, for example, which is about as large as the United States, and was settled sooner, contains but seven millions of people, and nowhere exhibits anything like the prosperity which has marked every period of our own history.

The principle reasons of this difference are three in number. In the first place, nature herself in South America interposes mighty obstacles to the purposes of man. Vast plains exist, which, in the rainy season, are covered with luxuriant verdure, and in the dry season assume the appearance of a desert. The forests, owing to the fertility of the soil under a tropical sun, are so dense and tangled as almost to baffle the efforts of the pioneer to remove them. The principal rivers, which are the largest in the world, are more like flowing seas than navigable streams. The Plata, for example, is one hundred and thirty miles wide at its mouth, and is full of strong, irregular currents. The Amazon, too, which is four thousand miles in length, and navigable for one half that distance, is, in many places, so wide that the navigator has to sail by the compass. The mountains, also, are precipitous and difficult of access, and contain thirty active volcanos. All nature, in fact, is on a prodigious scale, and the very richness of the soil is frequently and injury rather than a help to man.

In the next place, the Spanish and Portuguese, who settled this continent, drawn thither by the lust of gold, were little calculated to wrestle with the obstacles which nature placed in their paths. Lastly the Spanish and Portuguese governments, narrow, bigoted, ignorant and tyrannical, for three centuries cramped the energies of the people and oppressed them by merciless exactions.

"Three hundred years ago," said Henry Clay, in his great speech upon the emancipation of South America, "upon the ruins of the thrones of Montezuma and the Incas of Peru, Spain erected the most stupendous system of colonial despotism that the world has ever seen—the most vigorous, the most exclusive. The great principle and object of this system has been to render one of the largest portions of the world exclusively subservient, in all its faculties, to the interests of an inconsiderable spot in Europe. To effectuate this aim of her policy, she locked up Spanish America from all the rest of the world, and prohibited, under the severest penalties, any foreigner from entering any part of it. To keep the natives themselves ignorant of each other, and of the strength and resources of the several parts of her American possessions, she next prohibited the inhabitants of one vice-royalty or government from visiting those of another; so that the inhabitants of Mexico, for example, were not allowed to enter the vice royalty of New Granada. The agriculture of those vast regions was so regulated and restrained as to prevent all collision with the agriculture of the peninsula. Where nature, by the character and composition of the soil, had commanded, the abominable system of Spain has forbidden, the growth of certain articles. Thus the olive and the vine, to which Spanish America is so well adapted, are prohibited, wherever their culture can interfere with the olive and the vine of the peninsula. The commerce of the country, in the direction and objects of the exports and imports, is also subjected to the narrow and selfish views of Spain, and fettered by the odious spirit of monopoly. She has sought, by scattering discord among the several castes of her American population, and by a debasing course of education, to perpetuate her oppression. Whatever concerns public law or the science of government, all writings upon political economy, or that tend to give vigor, and freedom, and expansion, to the intellect, are prohibited. A main feature in her policy is that which constantly elevates the European and depresses the American character. Out of seven hundred and fifty viceroys and captains general whom she has appointed since the conquest of America, about eighteen only have been from the body of the American population."

If any reader supposes that the orator exaggerated, I point him to the Island of Cuba, which Spain still oppresses, and where almost every feature of the odious tyranny so vigorously portrayed by Mr. Clay still exists.

That Spain does not still bear sway in the finest provinces of South America, is chiefly due to the heroism and virtue of one man, Simon Bolivar, the founder and first president of the States, one of which bears his name. He was born at Caracccas, in Venezuela, in 1783, of a family rich enough to afford him the most costly advantages of education. When a young man, he traveled extensively in the United States and in Europe, and learned to speak with ease, and write with ability, five languages—Spanish, French, Italian, German and English. Returning home, he gave the first proof of an enlightened mind by freeing the negro slaves employed upon his estate.

The example of the United States in throwing off the yoke of the mother country produced the most powerful impression up on the oppressed Creoles in South America. During the boyhood and youth of Bolivar, his fellow citizens rose four times in revolt against the Spaniards, and four times their efforts were frustrated, and the rising flame of freedom quenched in patriot blood. Instead of mitigating the oppression of the people, the Spanish government bore more heavily upon them, until, in 1811, the people of Venezuela attempted for the fifth time to throw off the yoke. Bolivar was then twenty eight years of age. Entering the patriot army with the rank of colonel, he shared the misfortunes of General Miranda, and again saw his country drenched in blood. The Spanish general waged a war of extermination. The very malefactors in the prisons were organized into guerrilla bands and let loose upon a defenceless people, and their places in the dungeon were filled with the most respectable and virtuous of the land. The cry of despair reached Bolivar in his exile at Carthagena. He reappeared in his native land, raised again the standard of revolt, called his fellow citizens around him, and was soon in a position to wage effective war again-t the public enemy.

The Spanish commander, exasperated by this new revolt, resolved upon the most desperate measures, which he delaid not to execute. The campaign of 1813 was one of the most terrible that ever desolated a Christian country. Cities were given up to pillage and conflagration. The wives and daughters of the patriot soldiers were abandoned to the brutality of the Spanish troops. Prisoners of war were mercilessly put to death, and hundreds of citizens were executed for the crime of wishing well to their country. Bolivar, then commander-in-chief of the patriot forces, was compelled to issue an order declaring that no quarter should be given to any Spanish captive. Such brilliant successes, however, were won by him over the Spanish troops, that, in January, 1814, he could report to the congress of Venezuela that no Spanish army polluted its soil. He resigned his commission, following the example of Washington, but the congress insisted upon his retaining it until the confederated republics had expelled the foe.

The Spaniard was not yet defeated. The campaign of 1814 was disastrous to the cause of liberty in the adjacent countries, and Bolivar alone, among the distinguished men maintained a firm countenance and urged his countrymen to persevere. Spain now made prodigious efforts. In the spring of 1815 a fleet of fifty ships arrived, which attacked and captured the principal seaports while the new Spanish army ravaged the interior. During these two terrible years more than six hundred patriot officers and citizens were banished or put to death, and Bolivar himself was compelled to fly, and take refuge under the British flag in the island of Jamaica.

But his great soul was still unconquered. The next year, at the head of three hundred men, "equal," as he said, "in courage and in patriotism, as they were in number, to the soldiers of Leonidas," he appeared once more in his native land. Again the Republicans flocked to his standard. The campaigns of 1817 and 1818 were triumphant for the patriots, especially that of the latter year. The career of Bolivar, henceforth, was one of almost unbroken victory, and after four years of terrible warfare, the Spanish government was compelled to treat for peace, and to concede the independence of the United Republics. Again Bolivar resigned his commission as general and dictator. In his address to Congress, he said:

"I am the child of camps. Battles have borne me to the chief magistracy, and the fortune of war has sustained me in it; but a power like that which has been confided to me is dangerous in a republican government. I prefer the title of Soldier to that of Liberator; and, in descending from the Presidential chair, I aspire only to merit the title of good citizen."

Spain renewed the war, and Bolivar was called again to the Supreme command. Three more bloody campaigns were necessary before the Spaniards were wholly and finally expelled from the soil of Columbia, by which name the confederated republics were called. In 1825, Bolivar once more abdicated the dictatorship. An equestrian statue having been decreed him by the corporation of his native city, he declined the honor saying:

"Wait till after my death, that you may judge me without prejudice, and accord to me then such honors as you may deem suitable; but never rear monuments to a man as long as he is alive. He can change, he can betray. You will never have this reproach to make to me; but wait a little longer."

Unfortunately, the Creoles of South America, after they had expelled the oppressor, were not able to form a stable and satisfactory government. The ambition of some men and the weakness of others made the young republics the scene of confusion and, sometimes, of civil war; and Bolivar was compelled again to accept the supreme authority. It was the great design of his policy to unite all the republics, both of South and North America, into a kind of league, offensive and defensive, with a Supreme Court which should decide such questions as are usually decided by war.

Like General Washington, Bolivar was less popular as a civil ruler than he had been as a commander of armies. Disgusted at length by the calumnies with which he was assailed, he not only resigned the presidency but determined to leave his country. He addressed to his fellow citizens a farewell letter:

"The presence of a fortunate soldier," said he, "however disinterested he may be, is always dangerous in a state just set free. I am tired of hearing it incessantly repeated that I wish to make myself emperor, and to raise again the throne of the Incas. Everywhere my actions are misrepresented. It is enough. I have paid my debt to my country and to humanity. I have given my blood, my health, my fortune, to the cause of liberty, and as long as it was in peril I was devoted to its defence; but now that America is no longer torn by war, nor polluted with the presence of an armed foe, I withdraw, that my presence may not be an obstacle to the happiness of my fellow citizens. The welfare of my country would alone reconcile me to the hard necessity of a perpetual exile far from the land which gave me birth. Receive, then, my adieus as a new proof of my ardent patriotism and the particular love which I cherish for the people of Colombia."

He sold his estate and was preparing to embark for Jamaica, whence he intended to sail for Europe, when he received a letter from the government, giving him the title of "First Citizen of Colombia," and settling upon him a pension of thirty thousand dollars a year. Before it could be known whether he would accept these offers, he was seized with a fever, of which he died, in December, 1830, in the forty-eighth year of his age. His friends did not doubt that his life was shortened by the fatigues of war and the mortifications of later years. Everything we know of this brave and virtuous man tends to justify the title conferred upon him by his countrymen, of the Washington of South America. If he was less successful in peace than in war it was because his fellow citizens, debased by three centuries of oppression, did not possess the knowledge and virtue requisite for the founding of a free, just and stable government. Washington, too, would have failed if he had not been seconded by able and disinterested men, and supported by a people long accustomed to revere and obey the laws they themselves had made.

### "QUIET" IN THE WEST INDIES.

Mark Twain thus writes to the *Tribune* from Washington: Could you give me any information respecting such islands, if any, as the government is going to purchase? It is an uncle of mine that wants to know. He is an industrious man, and well disposed, and wants to make a living in an honest, humble way, but more especially he wants to be quiet. He wishes to settle down and be quiet and unostentatious. He has been to the new island—St Thomas—but he says he thinks things are unsettled there. He went there early, with an attache of the State Department, who was sent down with money to pay for the island, and so when they went ashore, getting a receipt, the sailors broke open the box and took all the money, not making any distinction between government money, which was legitimate money to be stolen, and my uncle's which was his own private property and should have been respected. But he came home and got some more, and went back. And then he took the fever. There are seven kinds of fever down there, you know, and as his blood was out of order by reason of loss of sleep and general wear and tear of mind, he failed to cure the first fever, and then some how he got the other six. He is not a kind of man that enjoys fevers, though he is well meaning and always does what he thinks is right, and so he was a good deal annoyed when it appeared that he was going to die.

But he worried through and got well, and started a farm. He fenced it in, and the next day that great storm came and washed the most of it over to Gibralter, or around there somewhere. He only said, in his patient way, that it was gone, and he wouldn't bother about trying to find out where it went to, though it was his opinion it went to Gibralter.

Then he invested in a mountain, and started a farm up there, so as to be out of the way when the sea came ashore again. It was a good mountain and a good farm, but it wasn't any use; an earthquake came the next night and shook it all down. It was all fragments, you know, and so mixed up with another man's property that he could not tell which were his fragments without going to law, and he would not do that, because his main object in going to St. Thomas was to be quiet. All that he wanted was to settle down and be quiet.

He thought it all over, and finally he concluded to try the low ground again, especially as he wanted to start a brickyard this time. He bought a flat and put out 10,000 bricks to dry, preparatory of baking them. But luck appeared to be against him. A volcano shoved itself through there that night, and elevated his brick yard about 2,000 feet in the air. It irritated him a good deal. He has been up there, and he says he bricks are all baked right enough, but he can't get them down. At first he thought may be government would get the bricks down for him, because if government bought the island it ought to protect the property where a man has invested in good faith; but all he wants is quiet, and so he is not going to apply for the subsidy he was thinking about.

He went back there last week, in a couple of ships of war, to prospect around the coast for a safe place for a farm, where he could be quiet; but another earthquake came and hoisted both of the ships out into one of the interior counties, and he came near losing his life. So he has given up prospecting in a ship, and is discouraged.

Well, now he don't know what to do. He has tried Walrussia; but the bears kept after him so much, and kept him so on the jump, as it were, that he had to leave the country. He could not be quiet there, with those bears prancing after him all the time. That is how he came to go to the new island we have bought—St Thomas. But he is getting to think St. Thomas is not quiet enough for a man of his turn of mind, and that is why he wishes me to find out if Government is likely to buy some more islands shortly. He has heard that Government is thinking about buying Porto Rico. If that is true, he wishes to try Porto Rico, if it is a quiet place. How is Porto Rico for his style of a man? Do you think the Government will buy it? MARK TWAIN.

A HAPPY MOMENT.—A person was once asked what had been the happiest moment she had ever known. She was one who had more than a common share of the good things of this world. She had a bright home and many joyous friends. She had achieved success in a brilliant society, and had won literary fame, and had drank deep of intellectual pleasures in the course of a life which was far spent. Yet she said the happiest moment she had ever known was that in a withered old woman tottered into the room, holding out her shaking hands towards her, and weeping for joy as she exclaimed, "I said I'd come and thank you for saving my boy, though I dropped on the road."

Her boy was a poacher, who, in a midnight affray, had inadvertently, as he said—wilfully as others declared—shot a gamekeeper. He was tried for his life, and almost to the last moment he had no counsel, as neither he nor his miserable old mother had the means of securing one. The lady, knowing nothing of him, heard accidently that if he remained undefended it would go hard with him, and she engaged a first rate counsel on his behalf. The result was, that although his sentence was death, it was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy; a petition, which was afterward drawn up by his defender procured a commutation to the extreme penalty; and so it was that the joys of happy love, and fame, and pleasure, paled before the grateful light in the poor old mother's eyes as she spoke her homely thanks, and then dropped back to her obscurity and was no more seen.—*Good Words.*

### WHAT IS GOLD THREAD.

Gold in the minutest particles is used for ornamental purposes in the form of plating, leaf, wash, etc., but one of its most delicate applications is that of a fine thread, either woven into a fabric of silk, used for embroideries, twisted into fringe, or netted into lace. In none of these forms, however, is the thread a filament or wire of soled gold; the thread is gilded, and consists of two metals and a core of silk. Wire for gold thread is of silver with a coating of gold so infinitesimally thin as to be beyond our comprehension. A rod of silver is coated with gold to a thickness of about one-hundredth part of the silver, and then this silver gilt wire is drawn down to a wire much finer than the finest human hair, and yet it will then be perfectly coated with the gold, still maintaining its relative thickness of one hundredth part, one tenth the thickness of fine gold leaf.

This gilded wire is then passed between and flattened, preparatory to being spun upon the silk thread. In this form of film like ribbon it is so light that a handful of it tossed in the air will float in the atmosphere of a room like gossamer. The flattened wire—if its diminutiveness deserves the name—is spun around a thread of silk, covering it in a spiral coil, so closely laid that it appears like a solid gold thread, while in fact the gold is as nothing compared to the other material. This thread is so delicate, although of triple composition, that it can be easily threaded in a fine needle and used for embroidery purposes. It can be woven into silk or into gold lace, or spun and twisted into cord, bullion, and fringe. The lace that decorates the uniforms of soldiers, and the bullion fringe of the epaulettes which has such a massive rich appearance, is but this fine hair-like thread of silk, silver and gold.

But the larger part of our gold lace and other ornamental gilt materials is base, having not a particle of gold in its composition. That which represents gold is merely one of the compositions having copper for a base, ductile and tenacious, and worked in the same manner as true gold thread. This wire, however, has no silver core, nor is it usually spun upon silk, but on orange colored cotton. This is largely manufactured in this country, and when just from the workman's hand is very rich in appearance, but soon tarnishes, and if exposed to moisture, turns green from oxidation, which quickly rots the cotton core. Gold thread and its manufacture are costly, not so much for the material employed as for the skill and care necessary for its production. It is wonderfully strong when properly made, and if protected from moisture the lace and embroidery will retain their luster for years.—*Scientific American.*

### THE AMERICA OF THE FUTURE.

As one looks forward to the America of fifty years hence, the main source of anxiety appears to be in a probable excess of prosperity and in the want of a good grievance. We seem nearly at the end of those great public wrongs which require a special moral earthquake to end them. Except to secure the ballot for women—a contest which [illegible] seems nothing left which need be absolutely fought for, no great influence to keep up from a common place and perhaps debasing success. There will, no doubt, be still need of the statesman to adjust the details of government, and of the clergyman to keep an eye on private morals, including his own. There will also be social and religious changes, perhaps great ones, but there are no means of any very fierce upheaval. And seeing the educational value to this generation of the reforms for which it has contended, and especially of the anti-slavery enterprise, one must feel an impulse of piety for our successors, who seem likely to have no convictions that they can honestly be mobbed for.

Can we spare these great tonics? It is the experience of history that all religious bodies are purged by persecution and materialized by peace. No amount of accumulated virtue has thus far saved the merely devout communities from deteriorating, when let alone, into comfort and good dinners. This is most noticeable in detached organizations—Moravians, Shakers, Roman Catholics—they all go the same way at last; when persecution and missionary toil are over they enter on a tiresome millenium of meat and pudding. To guard against this spiritual obesity, this carnal Eden, what has the next age in reserve for us? Suppose forty millions perfectly healthy and virtuous Americans, what is to keep them from being as so many Chinese?

I know of nothing but that aim which is the climax and flower of civilization, without which purity itself grows dull and devotion tedious—the pursuit of science and art. Give to all this nation peace, freedom, prosperity, and even virtue, still there must be some absorbing interest, some career. That career can only be sought in two directions—more and yet more material prosperity on the one side, science and art on the other. Every man's aim must either be riches, or something better than riches. Now the wealth is to be respected and desired, nor need anything be said against it. And certainly nothing need be said in its behalf, there is such a vast chorus of voices steadily occupied in proclaiming it. The instincts of the American mind will take care of that; but to advocate the alternative career, the striving of the whole nature after something utterly apart from this world's wealth—it is for this end that a stray voice is needed. It will not take long; the clamor of the market will re-absorb us to morrow.—*Atlantic Monthly for Dec.*

NEVER whine over what you may suppose to be the loss of opportunities. A great many have good early opportunities without learning much; every man may educate himself that wishes to. It is the will that makes the way. Many a servant that wanted knowledge has listened while his master's children were saying their letters; and putting them together, to form easy words, has thus caught the first elements of spelling. If any one has a strong thirst for knowledge, we do not care where he is put, he will become an educated man. The first step towards self-improvement is to leave off whining over the past, and bend every energy to the improvement of the present.

LORD BACON beautifully said, "If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from the other lands, but a continent that joins them."

AN exchange paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquents with this touching sentence: "We must *dun* or we must be *done*."

JOSH BILLINGS says if a man is going to make a business of serving the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures onions, as well as when he hollars hallelujah.

WHEN is an actor a good friend to another actor? When he takes his part.

THE Cleveland *Leader*, in a recent article, answers the question, "What kind of a man is attractive to a woman?" in this sensible style. This answer can be given in a few words: God has so made the sexes that woman, like children, cling to men; lean upon them for protection, care and love; look up to them as though they were superior in mind and body. They make them the suns of their system, and they and their children revolve around them. Men are gods, if they but knew it, and women burn ing incense at their shrines. Women, therefore, who have good minds and pure hearts want men to lean upon. Think of their reverencing a drunkard, a liar, a fool, or a libertine. If a man would have a woman do him a homage he must be manly in every sense; a true gentleman, not after the Chesterfield school, but because his heart is full of kindness to all; one who treats her with respect, even deference, because she is a woman; who never condescends to say sly things to her; who is never over anxious to please, but always anxious to do right; who has no time to be frivolous with her; always dignified in speech and act; who never spends too much upon her; never yields to temptation, even if she puts it in his way; who is ambitious to make his mark in the world, whether she encourages him or not; who is never familiar with her to the extent of being an adopted brother or cousin; who is not over careful about dress; always pleasant and considerate, but always keeping his place as the man at the head, and never loosing it. Such deportment, with noble principles, a good mind, energy and industry, will win any woman in the land who is worth winning.

WHY are young ladies like arrows?—Because they never go off without a bow (beau) and they are always in a quiver till they get one.

WONDER AND FACT.—"I wonder where the clouds are going," sighed Flora pensively as she pointed with her delicate fingers to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

CULTIVATE impudence—it is a good substitute for bravery—only be a little keerful to pick your customers when you try it on.—*Billings.*

MR. HALL says: "To be a great orator, a peerless beauty, or the star of the social circles, whether man or woman, is the next door to being lost."

"PAPA please buy me a muff when you go to Boston" said little three year old Ruth. Her sister Minnie, hearing said: "You are too little to have a muff."

"Am I too little to be *cold*!" rejoined the indignant little Ruth.

THAT'S THE POINT!—We often hear the expression, "A quotation within a quotation." For our own wart we are rather curious to know how there could possibly be a quotation *without* a quotation.

[illegible] inquisitive in the Yankee's reply to the European traveller when he asked him, if he had just crossed the Alps, replied, "Wal, now you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass a little risin ground."

FROM "THE MILLER AND HIS MEN."—Corn is rising. Bread is dearer. Even the other classes appear to be falling into dreadful destitution, for it is no uncommon sight now to meet their wives, and daughters wearing nothing but sacks.

MEN talk idly about empire, nation, family. The foundation of the empire is in the nation, of the nation in the family, of the family in the individual; in fine, government is founded on the people, the people on the family, the family on its chief.

ANOTHER vexed question has arisen in Europe.—when was Lord Brougham born? Sept. 19th was his birth-day; but neither the venerable lord nor any one of his family knows what age he attained that day. The Peerages say he was born on the 19th of September, 1778; the Biographical Dictionaries on the same day in 1779; so that he is either eighty-eight or eighty-nine.

To confound wealth with happiness is to mistake the means for the end. You might as well fancy that a knife and a fork would give you an appetite. The smallest compliment we receive from another confers more pleasure than the biggest compliment we pay to our selves. Most fashions are ridiculous; but we are obliged to fall into the ridicule to avoid appearing still more ridiculous.

THE road to eminence and power from obscure condition ought not to be made too easy, nor a thing too much of course. If rare merit be the rarest of all rare things, it ought to pass through some sort of probation. The Temple of honor ought to be seated on an eminence. If it be open through virtue, let it be remembered, too, that virtue is never tried but by some difficulty and some struggle.—*Edmund Burke.*

A WELL KNOWN parish minister in the West Highlands, distinguished for his vein of humor and sarcastic observation, meeting the other day a zealous minister of the Free Church, said, "I am told that you are thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "Heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other; upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report.

CURRAN was once engaged in a legal argument. Behind him stood his colleague, a gentleman whose person was remarkably tall and slender, and who had originally intended to take orders. The judge observed that the case under discussion involved a question of ecclesiastical law. "Then," said Curran, "I can refer your lordship to a high authority behind me, who was once intended for the Church, though, in my opinion, he was fitter for the steeple."

THE following story is illustrative of the language of Scotland, and affords an example of the prominence said to be given to vowels in Scotch dialect. The dialogue is between a shopman and a customer, and the conversation relates to a plaid hanging at the shop door:—*Customer* (inquiring the material); "Oo?" (wool?) *Shopman*:—"Ay, oo" (yes, wool). *Customer*: "A' oo?" (all wool?) *Shopman*: "Ay, a' oo" (yes, all wool). *Customer*: "A' ae oo?" (all same wool?) *Shopman*: "Ay, a' ae oo" (yes, all the same wool).

OUR homes are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

### A PLEA FOR MEAN MEN.

The *Missouri Republican* has a correspondent who undertakes the thankless task of defending mean men. He endeavors to prove in an elaborate essay, the superiority of the "good fellow" of our period. And in good sooth, he comes nearer to success in his task than it is polite to acknowledge.

One thing that a mean man is remarkable for, is his reliability. You always know where to find him. Ask him to contribute to a testimonial to Fodjers, or to subscribe for the relief of Smuggs. He says no. But he also acts no. He don't give a cent. But put the same appeal to "good fellow," and he says "Certainly, my dear boy. Put me down for a V." And you do put him down for a V, subsequently enjoying the privilege of making a subscription good out of your own pocket. For a "good fellow" always says yes, but never acts yes.

So far we have discoursed on the text given by our topic. Now let the correspondent speak himself:

Who makes the better husband? At the risk of bringing down a torrent of maledictions on my unprotected head, I shall still adhere to the man who is supposed to have no heart or genuine human sentiment. The good fellow for a lover the mean man for a husband. The latter will rob all creation to supply his household; the former will rob his family to accommodate his friends. Form all the married women in St. Louis, in a solid column up and down Fourth street and if I don't get ninety-nine votes out of one hundred in favor of my proposition, I will treat the drinking community to a barrel of gin and water on the occasion of the first election for a female President. Good fellow, all love; mean man, all business. One takes his wife to the opera in a four-horse carriage; the other rides triumphantly in a street omnibus. The good fellow never can be cross to anybody but his wife, for fear of making himself unpopular; the mean man is so sour with all the rest of the world that he has not one particle of ill temper to spare at home.

"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
For love is heaven, and heaven is love."

but it won't buy beef. Mean man seldom gets "salubrious;" he is to mean. His wife is never jealous. She knows all women hate him, because he is mean, and she rather likes it. She laughs and grows fat. Good fellow drinks; too kind-hearted to refuse; and he loves everybody. Good fellow's wife pale and emaciated, decrepit with care and full of sorrow; mean cuss's wife hale and hearty, fat, red-faced, and weighs a ton. Am I right?

### CUPID ON A RAID.

It is real singular what a man killer and woman killer the god Cupid is; for one of his heft. He is pictured on paper about the size of a four year old fat boy baby, with a pair of wings about as large as a boss butterfly's, and is armed with a bow and arrows, that might possibly answer to kill bumblebees at four paces.

This little fellow has bagged more game with his wooden shuteing irons than all the shot that has ever been built can brag of.

He has in his quiver innumerable arrows, sum few of them dipped in genuine love, and feathered with good sense; but most of them would seem too trifling tew be at all dangerous if I hadn't, with my own eyes, noticed him at work with them, both at male and female game, both sitting and flying, and seen the many ded shots he has made.

I have been at sum pains for the last tew sezons tew watch his monoovers whare I have happened tew be, and the following rekord is a faithful history of this little chap's bloody bizz.

Ben Slocum, aged nineteen years, weight about 190 pounds, and a good eater, at work by the month for farmer Brown, hoeing corn, receiving his death wound from a garter belonging to Rachel Tucker, Brown's hired girl, as she, said Tucker was learning tew jump the rope down the garden.

Kate Freelove, youngest daughter of I. S. Freelove, Esq., who could play big on the pianny, and had studied Latin one quarter, was shot thru and thru by a paper of Stuart's mixed candies that Frank Fevor sent her.

John Davis got his mutton cooked by a spit curl that was dangling on Angeline's forehead.

Bill Wetherby, a dry goods clerk, died suddenly by getting in range of one of Roxy Matthew's sweetest smiles darted across the counter.

Sally Munson diseased without a struggle. Cause—Dick Fenton's No. 7 patent leather boots and California solitaire.

Sam Benson, butcher, wounded with a hoop skirt, got better; then was struck plump dead by a false calf in the Bowery.

Lawrence Peters, aged sixty, and for thirty years a consistent batchelor, lived only an hour, in great agony, after eating warm apple pies at Widow Stebbin's.

Frank Hunter, maimed for life, by a black balmoral with an orang stripe in it.—*Josh Billings.*

MR. GOUGH'S RECOVERY.—The following incident is worthy of being often repeated, as an encouragement to laber for moral or religious reform. A warm heart and

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1868.


### THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The utter depravity and recklessness of Andy Johnson and his copperhead allies is strikingly manifested at the present time. For nearly two years after the close of the war they constantly abused Congress and the Republican party because they did not, with headlong precipitancy, restore the rebel States to their former status in the Union. They were then in favor of immediate restoration, and heaped abuse without stint upon Congress for what they chose to call its tardiness in the work. Congress after mature deliberation and careful investigation adopted a plan of reconstruction much milder than Andy Johnson had before advocated. Scarcely was the ink dry with which it was written, when the President with his horde of rebel and copperhead followers, began to oppose the adoption of the required measures in the lately rebellious States and do all in their power to prevent their restoration. At once all the executive power and patronage was wielded to prevent the calling of conventions, and adoption of constitutions preparatory to re-admission. Men notoriously in sympathy with the rebellion were sent South at government expense to gather up and manufacture false reports of the condition of the country, and of the utter unfitness of the Union men of the South to govern themselves. Wherever it was found that the work of restoration was progressing most rapidly, every possible obstruction was thrown in the way by the removal of officers and the appointment of others either known or hoped to be in sympathy with the obstruction policy of the President. Thus the spirit of rebellion was nurtured and encouraged by presidential treachery, until to-day but a single officer originally in command of the various departments remains, every other having been removed because he permitted the work of restoration to go on too smoothly and swiftly. The appalling record of this obstruction policy is carefully kept from the public as far as the prostitution of the associated press can control the transmission of such news. But murder will out, and the record of crime and bloodshed that comes to us from all parts of the South is almost without parallel. Union men, white and black, are hunted and shot down like wild beasts, deliberate murders are of every day occurrence, and the determination of the late rebels seems to be to exterminate the Union men of the South. Notwithstanding the notoriousness of these proceedings, not a criminal is brought to justice, not a murderer is subjected to even the appearance of a trial. This is all the result of having a degraded and traitorous executive. He has removed every efficient officer, and in every way by speeches and actions encouraged this lawless spirit. And while so doing he and his followers are using every means in their power to prevent the restoration of these States to the Union, unless the control of their government is given into the hands of these murderous demons, who not satisfied with the horrid bloodshed, cruelty, starvation and cold-blooded murders perpetrated during the rebellion, continue to imbrue their guilty hands in the blood of innocent men, whose greatest offence has been to love their country and sustain her lawful government. Inciting to these dark deeds of blood is the daily work of the Copperhead leaders of the country while they ask to have its government placed in their hands.

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NON-COLLECTION OF THE REVENUES?

Congress, during the war, and since its close, has at all times, promptly given the necessary legislation for providing revenue for the payment of government expenses and the interest on the national debt. Notwithstanding this fact, which is patent to everybody, and despite the industry with which Congress has labored, since its re-assembling, to reduce the government expenditures in every department where it could be done without detriment to the public welfare, the copperhead press has constantly kept up the cry of Republican extravagance. With how much justice, is shown by the almost solid copperhead vote in Congress being thrown against the passage of an act for abolishing even the smallest items in the way of expenditure. Again, the deficiencies in revenue are not the fault of the laws passed by Congress, but because they are not executed. Who are responsible for their execution? Not Congress, but Andrew Johnson and his copperhead appointees, whose sworn duty it is to execute the law, and whose plain duty it is to collect the revenues as provided for by law. Why are the most gross and palpable frauds allowed to pass unnoticed and uninterfered with from month to month? Why do the liquor dealers and manufacturers daily and openly defy the law in the face of public sentiment and before the very eyes of Andy Johnson and his corrupt and venal officials? These frauds upon the revenue are so notorious and open that the newspapers daily teem with reports of them, yet with the exception of one or two spasmodic attempts no honest effort has been made to bring the offenders to justice. If copperhead papers were not utterly devoid of all sense of shame, they would long ago have ceased to speak of revenue frauds, when it was as clear as the light of day that on the copperhead party, with Andy Johnson at its head, rests all responsibilty for the most flagrant and reckless disregard of official duty that has ever disgraced the executive department of our government. And this is not all, but together with the utter disregard of duty in the enforcement of the plain letter of the law, in the collection of the revenue, the President and his menials in the cabinet would go on purchasing icebergs and volcanos, without stint and coolly ask Congress to foot the bills out of a Treasury depleted almost to bankruptcy, by the President's own criminal neglect of duty. If Andy Johnson had been impeached as he should have been, a year ago, and removed from office, as he richly deserved to be, there would be no complaint of deficiency in the revenue department to-day because of official negligence. His conduct in this, as in many other things, affords the clearest evidence of his complicity with copperheads and rebels in their efforts to embarrass the government and free the nation into bankruptcy and repudiation. If he had been half as assiduous in the discharge of his duty, as he has been in his efforts to restore rebels and copperheads to power and to persecute the union men of the South, we would hear no complaint now of deficiency in the national revenue.

### COPPERHEAD CONSISTENCY.

While Copperheads, in Pennsylvania and in fact in every Northern State, are busy in making hypocritical pretensions of a desire to economize in the public expenditure, their much persecuted Southern friends *the chivalry*, are making a very significant exhibit of their ideas of public economy. The Maryland rebels have incorporated into their new constitution a clause demanding compensation for their slaves. In Kentucky (where they did not secede because they could help the rebellion more by a quasi adherence to the Union, and where the murderers of Union men have not been, and are not now even arrested for their crimes,) the Senate has passed a joint resolution, which will be passed by the House, if it has not been already, appointing a committee to report the value of the slaves and what measures are necessary to secure compensation from the general government. If the South is to be compensated for her slaves, and there is not a rebel in the South that does not demand it, and scarcely a copperhead politician in the North that would not grant it for the sake of getting into power and dividing the spoils, no sum short of $4,000,000,000 would be thought of. Let every one, when he reads copperhead lamentations over Republican extravagance, remember that copperhead success in 1868 means, at the very least, $4,000,000,000 added to our national debt to pay red-handed rebels for their slaves, and once more to establish a Southern oligarchy. Copperhead cries of economy only indicate their longing for public plunder. Their very last administration under the imbecile Buchanan, by its profligacy and treason, bankrupted the country at a time when we were at peace with all the world.

---

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania met on last Tuesday. The members from this district were in their seats. There were a number of candidates for speaker, none of which we were prepared to recommend. Politics have made men so vile that there is scarcely sufficient stuff left to make an honest politician. Unless we know a man to be honest in politics, as well as in the other relations of life, we are not prepared to take his pledges, in favor of a certain measure even if he were to swear until he were black. This is a sad state of affairs, but it is none of our making, and we only report the solemn truth. The men who are elected to fill the speakers' chairs, will have much to do in shaping the legislation of this session and we would like to see men elected who can not be induced to construct commitees in the interest of the railroad monopolies. Since writing the above we learn by telegraph that Hon. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, has the caucus nomination which we consider a triumph of the monopoly, and Gen. Selfridge, Clerk, of the House. J. T. Keagy, Esq. of this place was selected as one of the Transcribing Clerks. In the Senate Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, was elected Speaker and George W. Hammersly, Clerk.

---

THERE is probably no other object on which the copperhead party is so determinidly set, as public plunder. To be sure they are continually crying "stop thief" for the purpose of warding off suspicion but at the same time their whole attention is fixed upon and all their energies exerted in the effort to get control of the public revenues in order to settle their greed for plunder. An exhibition of their sincerity was made just before the holiday adjournment of Congress, when an effort was made to curtail certain unneccessary expenses pertaining to the perquisites of members of Congress, and but two copperheads could be found to vote in favor of curtailment. Such is the sincerity of their professions. While clamoring for retrenchment in order to make political capital, they invariably vote solid or nearly so against every movement looking toward a curtailment of official prickings.

---

JOHN BULL has the grandest scare on hand at present that the credulous old gentleman has had on hand since the Chartists. He appears to be in a worse condition than our Copperheads, who scent a "nigger" in every wood-pile, for he imagines that he can taste a Fenian in every mouthful that he eats. If this Fenian business don't soon stop, there is a probability of the old gentleman becoming even more lean than Jonathan he will shake all the flesh off of his bones.

---

### National Union Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The Union Republican Executive Committee, at its evening session, adopted the following call:

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held in Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, do appoint that a National Convention of the Union Republican party be held at the city of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State of the United States is authorized to be represented in said Convention by the number of delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State is entitled in the National Congress.

We invite the co-operation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence while imperilled by secret conspiracy or armed force; who are in favor of an economical administration of the public expenditures, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and of the speedy reorganization of those States whose government were destroyed by the rebellion, and the permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of republican government.

MARCUS L. WARD,
of New Jersey, Chairman.
JOHN D. DEFREES, of Indiana, Secretary.

### GEN. GRANT ON STANTON AND SHERIDAN.

The following is the celebrated private letter written by General Grant, which is now published for the first time:

HEADQ'RS OF THE ARMIES OF U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1867.

His EXCELLENCY ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do, the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed. First on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet ministers are affected by the Tenure of Office Bill, it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give it the effect intended by its framers.

On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth military district, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government through its trials and feared by those who would still be the enemies of the Government.

It fell to the lot of but a few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has done. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction; he has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has ever encountered. Almost, if not quite from the day he was appointed district commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed; that the administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary. In conclusion allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet and the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is in my opinion more than the loyal people, (I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion) will quietly submit to to see the very man of all others whom they have expressed confidence in removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in the matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Among the papers is a letter from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant dated New Orleans, January 25, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas, and particularly referring to the condition of the freedmen and the Union men in the remote parts of the State, which he says was truly horrible. He says the Government is denounced, the freedmen are shot, and Union men are persecuted if they attempt to express their opinion. This letter Gen. Grant, under date January 29, 1867, endorsed as follows:

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, whose attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of Union men and Freedmen in Texas and to the powerlessness of the military, in the present state of affairs to afford them protection. Even the moral effect of the presence of troops is passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty was fired on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas, which not only, as a rule, go unpunished, but uninvestigated, constitute practically a state of insurrection; and believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the life, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these ends. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored. If resorted to it should be limited in its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unobstructed until they prove their inefficiency or unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens without regard to race, color, or political opinions, and capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relations with the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and if necessary should be extended to others.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Genl.

NOTE BY GEN GRANT.—No action was had by the civil authorities upon the foregoing recommendation.

---

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE PENSION LAWS.—The following comments and decisions of the Secretary of the Interior we copy from an exchange. We hope Congress will go to work and relieve the unfortunates who suffer under the injustice of these decisions:

The Secretary of the Interior has just made a decision which settles the question as to whether a distinction exists between drafted men and volunteers as to the right of pension. It has been urged by claimants and attorneys that the previous unsoundness of a drafted soldier should constitute no bar to a pension. The Commissioner of Pensions, in his decision, which is affirmed by the Secretary, says: "It is not within the province of this office to make amends, in my opinion, for any wrong done by the mustering officer or examining surgeon, in accepting a man who was physically disqualified. The law makes no distinction in regard to persons, between volunteers and drafted men; and, in my judgment, this office has no authority to make such distinction." The Secretary has also decided that the three years' limitation prescribed in the pension laws applies in the case of minors, whose application had not been filed within three years from the date of death or remarriage of the mother, and that the limitation begins at the time the right of pension occurs.

---

SENATOR SUMNER and his wife, it is stated by the Home Journal, have finally agreed on a permanent separation. The ground alleged is "the certainty—discovered only too late—that there exists between the two parties an incompatibility of temperament and opinion on certain social questions, which precludes the possibility of their living happily together as man and wife."

---

THE Legislature of Kentucky having passed a resolution instructing Senator Guthrie either to proceed to the capital or resign, he chartered an extra car and will undertake the journey, notwithstanding his feeble condition. He is said to be suffering from paralysis of both limbs.

---

THE friends of Stanton declare that the Senate Committee will report to sustain him, and that there will not be a Republican vote against his reinstatement. It is further asserted that General Grant will then resign immediately, his *pro tempore* place assuming that the law forbids him from pursuing any other course.

*For the Inquirer.*

### Letter from the West.

VINTON, Benton co., Iowa.

EDITORS INQUIRER:—Being housed up, by the severity of "stern winter," my thoughts would naturally wander back to old scenes; recollections and associations, until the contemplation created a desire to have them renewed, when my eye fell on an old No. of the Bedford INQUIRER, which gave a desire to have its visits, with which we parted some time since, renewed, the result of which is before you in the shape of a remitance. And while I have my pen in hand I will inform you where we have "pitched our tents" for the present. If you will take a map of Iowa and look up Town 85, Range 12, you will find it to be in the western part of Benton county, on one of the most beautiful and most fertile prairies the eye wishes to behold. This prairie is well situated for farming and grazing. But, in common with all large prairies, is destitute of timber, and consequently fuel is a scarce article. The prairies are a most delightful place to live in the summer, but a rather dreary place to pass the winter. There is nothing at present to break the force of the storms; but this will be remedied to a great extent, in the course of some years, when the groves and timber belts already planted, and still being planted to a great extent, will receive a good growth, this, too, will make a more pleasing landscape than at present.

There is more energy and enterprise in this country than there is in the east. It is no uncommon thing for a village like your Bedford to be commenced and built up in eight or ten years. We still have thousands of acres of the most productive soil, all around us, waiting for some one to plow and sow it, when it will present them with such a harvest as will make glad the heart of man. There is also room for thousands of mechanics and tradesmen to make and manufacture the numerous articles of merchandize which we receive from the east in exchange for our agricultural products.

While there are numerous openings for industrious and energetic men, yet it would not be advisable to urge them to come out here; for there would be a great many disappointments. There are a great many persons now here who are dissatisfied and discontented at heart, and yet they may not be willing to admit the fact. Pioneer life is far from being *Paradise*. And none should think of becoming pioneers unless they are able to put up with its ups and downs.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S fleet has arrived at Gibralter.

THE Papal army is to be materially strengthened.

FRANCIS, the Fenian Head Center, has been arrested at Dublin.

PROMINENT manufacturers tell us they do not expect a speedy revival of business.

ALL the mills and factories around Fairmount, Philadelphia, are discharging hands.

P. M. GEN. RANDALL makes no effort to conceal his Grant sympathies.

CHARLES DICKENS will commence a course of six readings at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 13th

DR. GIHON of Philadelphia has been appointed private Secretary to his Excellency, Governor Geary, *vice* J. R. Dunglinson.

CONGRESSMAN SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, has been obliged to go home on account of sickness.

THE remains of Maximilian has arrived at Havana on the 1st, on board the Austrian frigate Navara.

THE term of office of Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, expired on the 1st inst., but as no provision has been made in the way of a successor, he continues to hold the position.

DR. DEWITT, the venerable and beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, died suddeuly at his residence in that city on Monday the 23d ult., aged 76 years.

MINNESOTA has already sent to market this year about 7,000,000 bushels of wheat, and nearly as much more is supposed to be in farmers' hands. The production is less than in 1866.

GOV. COX, of Ohio, has ordered a special election to be held in the 8th Congressional District, on Monday, January 24th, for the election of a successor to the late Hon. C. S. Hamilton.

J. BUCHANAN CROSS, the noted forger, was brought before the Superior Court in Chicago on the 3rd inst on a writ of habeas corpus, and remanded to the Penitentiary to await the result of an application for a new trial.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch of the 1st says the track of the Central Pacific Railroad is laid from Cisco to Summit, and through the great tunnel, over 7,000 feet above the sea. The first passage car went through the tunnel on the 30th ult.

THE Ohio Legislature convenes at Columbus on Mondsy, January 6th; and the inauguration of Gov. Hayes will take place on Monday, the 13th. The latter occasion will, no doubt, be one of considerable interest.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is writing three poems for the New York *Ledger*, for which Mr. Bonner pays him three thousand dollars. This is the largest amount ever paid to a poet.

DR. HENRY HARBAUGH, Professor of Theology in the Mercersburg Seminary, and editor of the *Mercersburg Review*, died at his residence on Saturday last.

CHAS. H. PARKER, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was stabbed and killed on Monday, near Johnstown, by a passenger who he was attempting to eject for non payment of fare.

A portion of the Arlington estate has been cultivated as a Government farm the past season. Three hundred and seventy six acres have been rented to forty-eight freedmen, chiefly heads of families, in lots of five or ten acres.

THE State Prison of Massachusetts, has not only sustained itself, but earned $21,000 over all expenses. The number of commitments to the State Prison last year was 128, being less than the average of 38 years. The cost of maintaining the State Militia amounts to $150,000 a year.

A new insurrection in favor of Santa Ann has broken out in Yucatan, and appears be supported by many former officers of th Empire. It seems almost incredible than the ex-Dictator, who but a few weeks ago barely escaped with his life, should once more disturb the peace of his native country.

THE First National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, failed on the 3d inst. Its affairs are reported to be in a rather bad condition. The deposits amount to about seventy-five thousand dollars.

THE Alabama Reconstruction Convention, on the 30th ult., passed an ordinance declaring the war debt of the State, and all liabilities created directly or indirectly in aid of the war, null and void.

THE colored societies of Richmond paraded on the 3rd inst. in the celebration of the Fourth anniversary of the Emancipation. Addresses were delivered by Governor Pierpont and others. The day was also observed in Charleston, South Carolina, by a general parade of the negro societies.

MRS. A. K. M'CLURE and son arrived at home on Saturday evening last. They left Virginia City on the morning of the 11th ult., and came by coach to the western terminus of the Pacific railroad. Col. M'Clure expects to start East about the middle of February, and, unless delayed by accident, will arrive by the 1st of March.

YACCHENS GREELEY, the father of Hon. Horace Greely, editor of the *New York Tribune*, died at his residence in Erie county Pennsylvania, on last Christmas day. He was native of New Hampshire, followed the occupation of a farmer. 86 years old at the time of his decease, and always sustained a high reputation of honesty, integrity, and industry.

Two handsome monuments are now in the course of erection at Harrisbnrg, Pennsylvania; one in honor of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in Mexico, and the other to commemorate the valor of those citizens of Dauphin county who were slain in the recent civil conflict. The former is built at the expense of the State, the latter by subscription in the county.

MAJOR CHAMBERS MCKIBBON, who has been acting as Inspector General, although not on General Meade's staff, applied for permission to accompany him to his new command, and General Grant promptly gave his consent.

THE Committee on Foreign Relations have determined to demand of Great Britain, the release of Father McMahon, of Indiana, captured in Canada, and convicted as a Fenian raider.


### Fancy the Dismay.

*Which would prevail in thousands of Households.* If it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the GRAND SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA, and preventive of all malarious diseases would be LOST TO THE WORLD! The bilious, the feeble, the despondent; the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent, needing an invigorant; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief, too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alterative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. AS A PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales. 1mo.

### THE WORLD.

At the opening of the year 1868, *The World* challenges, more confidently than ever, the sympathy and support of all patriotic citizens. A glorious work has been gloriously begun. Deep already answers to deep. The fidelity of this journal to the cause of Liberty protected by Law stands nobly vindicated in a splendor of victory shining from Maine to California. Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, have thundered forth their verdict upon the misrule and madness of the Past. But much more still remains to be done. Never was the peril of the country greater. The Radical party still decrees the death of representative self-government in ten sovereign States. Armed with military despotism and wholesale Negro Suffrage, it desperately grasps at a permanent lease of power, in defiance of public opinion, at the cost of enormous taxes and of crippled industries, at the cost of Union and Peace.

To the great battle still to be fought *The World* will give all its efforts, all its energies. It asks of its friends in their turn as much; it asks of them more readers and a wider influence. It asks this with confidence in its claims as a newspaper and as an organ of opinion.

The chief use of a Newspaper is to give its readers

ALL THE NEWS.

For this the facilities of *The World* are unsurpassed by any journal in the United States. It seeks to excel, by an accuracy and candor, a spirit and freshness in its news columns which shall commend it to readers of whatever party, sex, creed or place.

As an organ of opinion, *The World* is the unflinching champion of

A LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY,

whereof the corner-stone is Freedom restrained by Justice; Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of Justice being to protect Freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen, in his rights of thought, speech, religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his Right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom, in every section of the country, from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections. This large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of *The World* which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race.

A paper published in the metropolis is naturally looked to for careful Market Reports and authentic information, and intelligent discussions relating to

TRADE, COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

In these features *The World* invites comparison with any other journal.

EDITIONS.

The *Weekly World*, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now *printed wholly in large type*, and (since its union with the New York *Argus*) has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. It is an unrivalled journal for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, Country Merchant, etc. Published Wednesday.

The *Semi-Weekly World* is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, which, by omitting the great mass of city advertisements from the Daily, contains everything else that appears in the daily and Weekly editions. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The *Daily World* affords a complete compendium and discussion of the news of every day.

TERMS.—WEEKLY WORLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Copy, one year, | $2 00 |
| 4 Copies, 1 year, separately addressed, | 7 00 |
| 10 copies, 1 year, separately addressed, | 15 00 |
| 20 copies, 1 year, to one address, | 25 00 |
| 20 copies, 1 year, separately addressed, | 27 00 |
| 50 copies, 1 year, to one address, | 50 00 |
| 50 copies, 1 year, separately addressed, | 55 00 |

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 copy, 1 year, | $ 4 00 |
| 4 copies, 1 year, separately addressed, | 10 00 |
| 10 copies, 1 year, to one address, | 20 00 |
| 10 copies, 1 year, separately addressed, | 22 00 |

DAILY WORLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 copy, one year, | $10 00 |

CLUB PRIZES.

For club of 10, to 1 address, 1 Weekly, 1 year.
" " 20, " " " " " "
" " 50, " One Semi-Weekly, "
" " 100, " One Daily, "

DIRECTIONS.

Additions to clubs may be made any time in the year at the above club rates.

Changes in Club Lists may only on request of persons receiving club packages, stating edition, post office and State to which it has previously been sent, and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of the change to separate address.

Terms, cash in advance. Send, if possible, Post Office Money Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of sender.

We have no travelling agents. Specimen Copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders and letters to

THE WORLD.
35 *Park Row, New York.*

### THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.

The Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch is one of the largest, liveliest and most widely circulated papers in the State.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

Is an eight page paper, independent in politics, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph the most reliable market reports, the latest cable telegrams, the fullest local reports, with the latest news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The *Dispatch* is furnished by mail at $8 a year, or may be had from our agents at fifteen cents a week. Send for a specimen copy.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.—ONLY $1 A YEAR!!!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1868, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their weekly, like their daily, enters upon the new year under very flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to nearly double its former size and now contains *Thirty-two Columns* of matter printed on bold copper-faced type making it one of the handsomest as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not *the* cheapest, weeklies in the country.

It contains all the latest news of the day—Political, Commercial, and General, and as an entertaining and acceptable *Family Newspaper* is not excelled by any paper in the State. The *weekly Dispatch* is furnished to single subscriber at $1 50, or in clubs of ten to one address at $1,00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the *Dispatch*, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on our published rates, for single subscribers, or ten per cent on our club rates.

Address

J. H. FOSTER & Co., Publisher,
67 and 69 Fifth Street Pittsburg, Pa.

### NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

### GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,455,355 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

*All the insured for whole of life,* (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

*Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.*

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

### FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

### PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Izaac Cuppitt, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on

Saturday, January 11th, 1868,

all that TRACT OF LAND being the mansion farm of said deceased, adjoining lands of John James, formerly James Moore's heirs, Leonard Furry and others, and containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres; about seventy or seventy-five acres are cleared and under cultivation, about six acres being meadow. There are two log dwelling houses on the place, with a double log barn and other out buildings, and a well of water at each set of buildings. There are, also, on the premises two good apple orchards with a considerable and fair variety of Cherry, Pear, Peach, and Plum trees &c., and is considered one of the best fruit farms in the country. This land lies on the North-West side of the "Chestnut Ridge," is well adapted to all kinds of grain, and is very productive. Four and a half acres of this property is detached from the mansion place, and will be sold separately. The grain in the ground is hereby reserved.

TERMS:

One-third of the purchase money in hand on the 1st of April next, when the deed will be made and possession given, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgments or Mortgage, at the option of the subscriber. The purchaser will be required to pay 20 per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM W. CUPPITT, Excutor.
December 13th, 1867.—w4

### A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM.

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, about Sixty Acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

### VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

### ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOW, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 27th 1867, 4mo.

### SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.
*IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEAP.*

If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

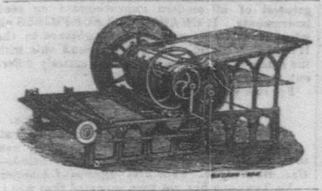
You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by

JAS. CLEAVER.
Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8-3m.

AGENTS WANTED, for two of the best selling subscription books every published. One entitled "Mysteries of the Neapolitan Convents," by an Ex-Benedictine Nun, a true account of the inner life of the convents—the most thrilling and interesting work before the public. The other entitled

# Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.


DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

*President Judge*—Hon. Alex. King.
*Associate Judges*—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
*Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.*—O. E. Shannon.
*District Attorney*—E. F. Kerr.
*Treasurer*—George Mardorff.
*Sheriff*—Robert Steckman.
*Deputy Sheriff*—Philip Huzzard.
*Deputy Surveyor*—Samuel Ketterman.
*Commissioners*—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
*Directors of Poor*—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
*Auditors*—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

*Burgess*—O. E. Shannon.
*Assistant Burgess*—Philip Huzzard.
*Council*—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
*Constable*—William Gephart.
*High Constable*—Samuel Waters.
*School Directors*—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

*Episcopalian*—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
*Presbyterian*—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
*Lutheran*—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
*Methodist*—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
*German Reformed*—Rev. H. Heckerman.
*Roman Catholic*—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*Bedford Lodge*, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
*Peace Branch Encampment*, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

THE DEDICATION of the Odd Fellow's Hall, at Bloody Run, on the first inst., was a brilliant affair. Our reporter will do the subject justice next week.

"SOL. SLOCUM, or the Maid of the Juniata," is now running through the *New York Weekly*. Persons desiring to read it can secure back numbers at the INQUIRER Book Store.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—A card of this excellent School will be found in our advertizing columns. Mr. Woods, the principal, is an excellent and thorough teacher, and in every way fitted for making it a first class seminary. His terms are moderate.

☞ *Harpers' Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Lippincot's Magazine, Our Young Folks, Old Guard, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, Lady's Friend, Galaxy, Eclectic Magazine, Waverly Magazine, Harpers' Weekly Journal of Civilization, Harpers' Bazar, Chimney Corner, Leslie's Illustrated, New York Ledger, New York Weekly*, &c. for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The property in this place known as "Reamer's corner," was sold, one day last week, by Dr. Reamer to Jacob Bowser, for the round sum of $9,000. The property now occupied by Alex. Defibaugh as a store room, was sold to J. M. Shoemaker for $3,500. Real estate is looking up in this section. Some people expect the railroad.

THE GALAXY, for January, contains: The Story of a Masterpiece; With my Book; American and Foreign Theatres; A Wedding Song; My Spiritualistic Experiences; The Political Outlook; The same Christmas in Old England and New; Elisabetta's Christmas; Burgoyne in a new Light; Steven Lawrence, Yeoman; Aphoristic Cynicism; Nebulæ. The price of *The Galaxy* is $3 50 a year; two copies, one year, $6. Specimen copies sent, postage paid, on receipt of 30 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

IRVINE & STATLER are selling goods at reduced prices—much reduced—if you don't believe it step in and buy several (hundred) dollars worth and you will realize that they have knocked the bottom out. They are selling a new Kerosene lamp, called the "Sun-burner," that is a little the nicest thing out. The chimney does not become heated as they do in the ordinary lamp, and can be removed while the wick is in full blaze. Go and see the wonder!

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for January, has the first instalment of Charles Dickens's new Story, "George Silverman's Explanation," written expressly for the *Atlantic Monthly*. It also has the following contents: The Wife; Flotsam and Jetsam; Pittsburg; Doctor Molke's Friends; The Combat of Diomed and Mars; Our Second Girl; Oldport Wharves; The Late President Wayland; By-Ways of Europe; Aspects of Culture; In the Twilight; Mrs. Johnson; Hawthorne in the Boston Custom-House; The Old Masters in the Louvre, and Modern Art; Reviews and Literary Notices. The *Atlantic Monthly* is published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, at Four Dollars a year.

SOLDIERS BOUNTIES.—To those soldiers who have filed and about to file claims for extra bounty, it may be interesting to know that a report of a special committee to Congress states that the total number of bounty claims filed up to December 1, 1867, was 412,030; the total number paid, 126,806; disallowed, 11,750, leaving the number yet to be settled, 273,474. The Department is able to pay 15,000 claims a month in regular order, so that it will take about eighteen months to pay off all those at present on file. Of course those filed subsequently to December 1st will have to wait longer, so that the bounty claimants will have to be patient. The committee recommends that the number of clerks be increased by Congress, so as to expedite the payment of the bounties.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.—A suit involving questions important both to the public and to railroad companies, has recently been tried in Cambria county, and is noticed in all the Johnstown and Ebensburg newspapers. It will be remembered that upon the occasion of President Johnston's journey from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, a very large crowd of persons assembled at the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Johnstown. The platform at that station consisted in part of a trussed bridge extending over and about twenty feet above the former bed of the canal. The train upon its arrival drew past the usual place of stopping so that the President could address the people from the rear platform of the hindmost car. The crowd rushed after the cars, and upon that portion of the platform over the old canal. Under this pressure it gave way, and some three or four hundred people were injured by the fall; several were killed, and many permanently injured. Some two hundred suits were brought against the railroad company by the injured parties to recover damages, and their aggregate claims would exceed a million of dollars. The case tried was David Gillis against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was considered a test case, and occupied all of the second week of the late term of Court. Messrs. Johnston, Kopelin, and McGlaughlin were counsel for the Plaintiffs, and Messrs. Scott and Pershing for the Railroad Company. Judge Taylor decided the case upon the legal questions raised in it, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

That we may not misstate the effect of his decision, we requested one of the counsel to furnish us with the points ruled, and are informed that the case was disposed of in effect upon the two following points presented by Defendant's counsel, both of which were answered affirmatively by the Court, viz:

First. That there is no evidence showing that Plaintiff was either a passenger upon Defendant's railroad, or at their station for the purpose of becoming one, or that he stood in any such relation at the time of his alleged injury, as to impose upon the Defendant the discharge of any duty towards him, and therefore the verdict must be for the Defendant.

Second. A Railroad Company must provide a platform sufficient for conducting the ordinary business of their road, and the undisputed evidence offered by both parties showing that such platform was provided at the Johnstown station, and that it was broken down by an extraordinary crowd of persons not passengers, and not there for the purpose of becoming passengers, of whom the Plaintiff was one, he is not entitled to recover for any injury sustained by such accident and the verdict must be for Defendant.

We learn from the Cambria papers that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court. If this decision is sustained there, it will dispose of all the cases, and give us all to understand that if we go into large crowds at railroad stations to gratify curiosity, we do it at our own risk.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

FEW PERSONS CAN MAKE a better *paying* investment, of a dollar and a half, than to send it for a whole year's subscription to the *American Agriculturist* which is now entering upon its 27th annual volume. Though very good in the past, the quality of the first number for 1868 shows that this superb journal has still better things in store for this year's volume. The paper has been kept up to its full standard of excellence, by the associate editors, and we learn from the number before us that Mr. Orange Judd, the long time editor in chief, has just returned from his lengthy tour in Europe, rested and reinvigorated, and that he will resume his labors upon the *Agriculturist*, with no diminution in the recent strong editorial force that have so ably conducted the paper in his absence. This journal has already a circulation averaging half a dozen subscribers for every Post Office in the United States and British America, but we presume that in its new, spacious, and permanent headquarters, at 245 Broadway, there will be room to supply all new comers. The large size of the *Agriculturist*, its great number of beautiful and instructive engravings, its vast store of useful, practical, and reliable information about all matters pertaining to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household; its pleasing and instructive department for Children and Youth, with its unsparing exposures of the humbugs and swindlers that abound, all render this journal a very valuable, and almost indispensable aid to every Man, Woman and Child, in City, Village and Country. The terms, owing to its immense circulation, are put down to the very low price of $1.50 a year, or four copies for $5. Take our advice, and send for it a year, or, at least, send 15 cents, and get a post-paid specimen copy. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y., are the Publishers.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT EDITION OF DICKENS'S WORKS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers are publishing an entire new and cheap edition of Charles Dickens's Works. Each book will be printed from large type, that all can read, and each work will be issued complete in a large octavo volume, with a new illustrated cover, and sold at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a volume, or *four dollars* for a complete set. The following eight volumes are now ready, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Expectations | Price 25 cents. |
| Nicholas Nickleby | Price 25 cents. |
| Christmas Stories | Price 25 cents. |
| Dombey and Son | Price 25 cents. |
| Martin Chuzzlewit | Price 25 cents. |
| Pickwick Papers | Price 25 cents. |
| Oliver Twist | Price 25 cents. |
| American Notes | Price 25 cents. |

All the other volumes to complete this series, will follow in rapid succession. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure a cheap edition of Dickens's works will please leave their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store, and they will be supplied as rapidly as published. Everybody reads Dickens; not to read his works is to confess that you have no literary taste. tf.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY contains a new story by Emerson Bennett, entitled "Sol Slocum, or the Maid of the Juniata,"—a story located in the Juniata Valley. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. Price six cents per copy.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

SHEET MUSIC, at publisher's price, at the INQUIRER Book Store. Anything not on hand will be ordered.

WANTED—A good Farm hand. Liberal wages will be paid to an able-bodied, sober and industrious man. A single man or one with a small family will be preferred. For further information apply to M. LUTZ in Snake Spring township, or by letter directed to Bedford, Pa.
jan10:3t.

TRY AGAIN.—The point at which Bedford street crosses Pitt, has long been a dangerous crossing for wagons of every description, on account of the abrupt descent into a deep gulley, most probably worn by the water coming down Bedford street. The City Fathers, among other things, undertook to remedy this last summer. They had doubtless heard somewhere that the man, who made two blades of grass grow where before there was but one, was a public benefactor, and straightway themselves essayed to become public benefactors, by making two gullies where before there was but one,—and they succeeded—not in becoming public benefactors, but in making the two gullies, and each too, almost as large as the original one. On New Year's Day it came very near being the cause of a serious accident. Two young men were driving a spirited pair of horses in a sleigh, the horses becoming frightened, they were unable to hold them but succeeded in keeping them in the middle of the street, and would doubtless have stopped them and prevented an actual run off if it had not been for the aforesaid gullies, where the young men were unceremoniously tumbled out, luckily without harm, and the team ran away. So much for street improvement.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN, are, at this moment thousands who might have been alive and well had they used that great life preserver, Plantation Bitters. Let the living lay its to heart that they are the best known remedy for all dyspeptic complaints, stomach derangements, and general debility. As a delicious cordial, combined with great tonic virtues, their equal cannot be found.

Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers and persons of sedentary habits—particularly those who are weak and suffer with mental depression, are greatly benefited by these Bitters. 1,2t

## MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. G. Furguson, Mr. HENRY B. WEEKS, of New Hampshire, to Miss ELLEN GIBSON, of Bedford co., Pa.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. JEREMIAH M. CASTNER, of Havana, Huron county, Ohio, and Miss BARBARA ELLEN, daughter of Mr. Christian Hetrick, of Friends Cove, this county.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. N. CHAPMAN MAY, of Martinsburg, Blair county, and Miss ANNIE M. SHOEMAKER, of Friends Cove, this county.

## DIED.

At Hopewell, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1867, with Cancer, ANNA, wife of J. L. Tobias. Aged 54 years, 7 months and 15 days.

STRAY HOG.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Colerain tp., about the 1st of December, a White Shoat; no marks. The owner will comply with the usual conditions and remove it. jan10:3t* JACOB BIDDLE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, they give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REIMINGER,
jan10:6w JACOB DULL, Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James Piper, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make payment. Claims against the estate should be presented immediately, properly authenticated for settlement.
J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
(residing in Bloody Run,)
EDWARD ASHCOM,
(residing in Hopewell,)
jan10:6w Executors'

## BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. A. King, | John P. Reed, |
| Hon. J. J. Hartley, | H. Nicodemus, |
| Wm. Hartley, | R. B. Lewis, |
| O. E. Shannon, | C. N. Hickok, |
| W. H. Watson, M. D., | Geo. Blymyer, |
| B. F. Larry, M. D., | G. D. Shuck, |
| Sam'l L. Russell, | J. Colfelt, |
| Jacob Reed, | Ross Anderson, M. D. |
| B. F. Myers, | John Lutz. |

jan10:3m.

DENTISTRY!

If you want
A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH,
go to
DR. S. M. GROSS,
RESIDENT DENTIST, SCHELLSBURG, PA., who operates in every branch of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN positively, and
NO HUMBUG!
by the surest, safest and best
ANAESTHETIC KNOWN.
Persons desiring the services of a Dentist will do well by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
☞ Office in with W. J. MULLIN, M. D.

CARD.—I take great pleasure in recommending DR. GROSS as a skillful Dentist, and in every way qualified to give satisfaction to the public in his line. W. J. MULLIN, M. D.
jan10:6m

ESTRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, near Bedford, on or about the 1st of November last, a read and white spotted heifer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner will prove his property, pay the usual charges and remove her. EMANUEL SMITH.
January 3. 3w

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to
DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned Building Committee for the Reformed Church near Simon Harclerode's, in Colerain tp., will receive proposals for the construction of the church building, until Saturday, January 25, 1868, the contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. For plan and specifications, address the undersigned at Bedford, Pa.
H. P. DIEHL,
JONA'N. BOWSER,
JOSHUA DIEHL,
Jan. 3, w4 Building Committee.

BOOK agents wanted to solicit orders for Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 *Steel and Wood Engravings*. Complete in one large octavo volume. Retail price, $3 50. We employ no general agents, and can thus offer extra inducements to agents dealing directly with us. For full particulars and terms, address the publishers, J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Con. 4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Arthur Rose late of Cumberland Valley township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, he gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. HENRY ROSE,
Jan. 3-w6 Executor.

## THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the *Commercial*. Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already assured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a Commercial paper it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its Market Reports are carefully prepared by competent reporters and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the *Commercial* does not scruple to be independent and criticises freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for Gen. Grant for the Presidency has already been expressed. In this respect, the *Commercial* was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In State affairs the *Commercial* is the unflinching advocate of a Free Railroad Law and a Liberal System of improvements for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the *Commercial* second to none as a General Newspaper. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

TERMS OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Daily Subscribers, (per year,) - - - $10 00
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,) - - - 25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - 5

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

Is a large 36 column newspaper, containing few advertisements. Its ample columns contain a complete compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the Daily, and all the foreign and home markets carefully reported and corrected expressly for the Weekly up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a Family Newspaper.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, (one year,) - - - - - - $2 00
One Copy, (six months,) - - - - - - 1 00
In Clubs of twenty, - - - - - - - 1 50

Office, Commercial Building, No. 76 Fifth street. Address,
*Commercial*, Pittsburgh.

PROSPECTUS.

1868. "THE AGE." 1868.

*A Democratic Daily and Weekly Journal in Philadelphia.*

The attention of the Democratic and Conservative citizens of the county is called to the Daily and Weekly issues of this widely circulated journal. The dissemination of sound political doctrines should command the earnest attention of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution. The events of the past political year are full of significance. The uprising of the People in opposition to the destructive policy of Radicalism, clearly shows that the masses are determined to restore again to power the great Democratic party, every page of whose history is filled with the glory and prosperity of our common country. No more effectual method for presenting the Truth can be devised, than in circulating Democratic journals. It is the intention of the Proprietors of *The Age* to make it in every way, worthy of the support and confidence that have heretofore been extended to it. Improvements are contemplated in every department, and no pains or expense will be spared to keep it in the front rank of American journalism.

The *Daily Age* contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance. Besides Special Telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associate Press from every part of the United States, and also the Associated Press dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.

The *Weekly Age* will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first-class family Journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle, and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17.50; twenty copies, one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies, one year, $8.50; Ten copies, one year, $16.50; Twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten, or more to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Postoffice orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express, must prepay Express charges. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates.

Address WELSH & ROBB,
jan10 430 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sophia Palmer, late of Juniata tp., deceased, will sell at Public Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 25th day of January, 1868, all the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, to wit: All that certain farm or tract of land adjoining lands of Joseph Ling on the west, William Brant on the east, land occupied by Daniel Metzgar, Esq., on the north and land of Joseph Ling and William Brant on the South, containing 107 acres and 58 perches and allowance, about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected. This property is favorably situated in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Schools and Churches. There is also a never-failing spring of excellent water convenient to the Dwelling House. The unimproved part of the land is well covered with excellent oak and bark timber, and is only distant about six miles from the large and extensive Steam Tannery of Boblitz & Black at the foot of Dry Ridge. Title indisputable, sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, when terms will be made known, and due attendance given. LEONARD BITTNER,
jan 3, w4 Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of William Penrose, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will sell on the premises, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, January 25th, 1868, the following valuable real estate viz: A tract of land situate in Napier township, containing about 27 acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Bowser, John F. Blackburn and James F. Blackburn. A Frame House, Frame Barn and Carpenter Shop thereon erected. About 2 acres of meadow, the remainder tillable and in a good state of cultivation, with good fences. Also some choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water. Terms cash at confirmation of sale. CYRUS PENROSE,
jan 3.-4a Adm. of Wm. Penrose, dec'd.

## THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE!

The attention of the public is invited to the following selection of Miscellaneous Books now offered for sale at city retail prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dream Life, by Ik Marvel | $ 1 75 |
| Reveries of a Bachelor | 1 75 |
| 100 Choice Selections | 1 00 |
| Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature | 2 75 |
| Cleveland's Com'dium. of Ame'r. Literature | 2 75 |
| Bryant's Poems in Blue and Gold | 1 50 |
| Halleck's Poems in Blue and Gold | 1 50 |
| Well's Every Man his own Lawyer | 2 00 |
| Two Marriages | 1 50 |
| The Initials | 2 00 |
| Phœnixiana, by John Phœnix | 1 50 |
| Miss Mulbach's Historical Novels (per vol) | 2 00 |
| Dictionary of Quotations | 2 00 |
| Wild Western Scenes | 1 50 |
| Wickersham's Method of Teaching | 1 75 |
| Wickersham's School Economy | 1 50 |
| Polite Letter Writer | 45 |
| Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century | 2 75 |
| Macauley's History of England 5 vol. in 1 | 3 25 |
| Jean Ingelow's Poems 2 vol | 4 00 |
| Curious Myths of the Middle ages | 1 50 |
| Widow Bedott Papers | 1 75 |
| Sergeant's Standard Speaker | 2 50 |
| Coppee's Academic Speaker | 2 50 |
| Artemus Ward, His Book | 1 50 |
| Wagoner of the Alleghanies | 1 80 |
| Tupper's Poems in Blue and Gold | 1 25 |
| Poe's Poems in Blue and Gold | 1 25 |
| Jean Ingelow's Poems | 1 50 |
| Last Day's of Pompeii by Bulwer (Globed) | 1 50 |
| Caxton's | 1 50 |
| Pilgrim's Progress, by Bunyan | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Caudle Curtain Lectures | 1 50 |
| Milton's Paradise Lost | 1 50 |
| Homespun, by Thomas Lackland | 1 75 |
| Kathrins, by J. G. Holland | 1 50 |
| Bitter Sweet | 1 50 |
| Whittier's Poems Diamond edition | 1 50 |
| Longfellow's Poems Diamond edition | 1 50 |
| Tennyson's Poems Diamond edition | 1 50 |
| Enoch Arden, by Tennyson | 1 25 |
| Guardian Angel, by O. W. Holmes | 2 00 |
| Tent on the Beach, by Whittier | 1 50 |
| Snow Bound, Illustrated | 5 00 |
| Country Living, Gail Hamilton | 2 00 |
| Companion Poets 5 vols | 5 00 |
| Tom Brown at Rugby, by Thos Hughes | 1 75 |
| Picture of St. John, by Bayard Taylor | 2 00 |
| Evangeline, by Longfellow | 1 25 |
| Pendennis, by Thackery | 1 50 |
| The Newcomes, by Thackery | 1 50 |
| Young America Abroad | 1 65 |
| Gullivers' Travels, by Dean Swift | 1 50 |
| Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott | 1 75 |
| Robinson Crusoe, by Defoe | 1 80 |
| Wadsworth's Poems | 1 80 |
| Grey's Poems | 2 50 |
| Initals, the great Love tail | 2 00 |
| Bench and Bar | 2 50 |
| Early Dawn, by the author of Schonbergcotta family | 1 75 |
| Ingoldsby Legends, 2 vols | 4 00 |
| Family Bibles from | 3 75 to 8 00 |
| Small Bibles | 1 00 to 4 50 |
| Lutheran Hymn Books | 75 to 2 25 |
| Methodist Hymn Books | 75 to 2 25 |
| Webster's Unabridged Dictionary | 12 00 |
| Smith's Dictionary of the Bible | 3 50 |
| History of the Books of the Bible, by Stowe | 3 00 |
| Baker's Secret Service | 3 00 |
| Camp, Battle Field and Hospital | 3 00 |
| Dicken's Novels, per vol | 25 |
| Marryatt's Novels at | 50 |
| Sir Walter Scott's Novels at | 50 |
| Miss Ellen Pickering's Novels at | 38 |
| G. W. M. Reynold's Novels at | 50 |
| Eugene Sue's | 50 |
| Alexander Dumas' | 50 |
| Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's | 50 |
| D'Israeli's | 50 |
| Wilkie Collins' | 50 |
| George Sand's | 50 |
| Mrs. Henry Wood's | 50 |
| Major Jone's Courtship | 75 |
| Charcoal Sketches | 75 |
| Travels of Major Jones | 75 |

School Books at the lowest prices. Call and examine our stock. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Abraham Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, by virtue of the said Will and testament will sell at "KEAGY'S BANK," in Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JANUARY,

the following described valuable real estate, viz:

1. A TRACT OF LAND known as the "Abraham Keagy Farm," adjoining lands of William S. Elder on the North, Peter Keagy and Christian Hoffman on the West, and Andrew Basler on the South, and other lands of the above decedent on the East, containing ninety-one acres and one hundred and fifty-five perches, net measure, of which eighty acres are cleared and the balance well timbered, with a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a frame bank barn, with wagon shed attached and other out-buildings thereon erected. There is a very fine young orchard thereon, also good water convenient. The land consist of the best of lime stone.

2. A TRACT adjoining the above containing thirty-six acres and sixty-seven perches, net measure, having thereon erected a
FIRST-CLASS GRIST MILL,
with three run of stone, a Mill House and stable, a
COUNTRY CARDING MILL,
Dwelling House and Stable attached,
IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
with a Chopping Mill attached,
THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
and two stables also attached, with the patterns, flasks, &c., belonging to the said estate, and about four acres of timber land. The water power is ample to supply all the above improvements and any other that may from time to time be erected. The water-right is as good as any in the country. All the above property lies on the turnpike leading from Hollidaysburg to Pattonsville, within one mile of Woodberry, in one of the best wheat growing districts in Southern Pennsylvania and is one of the most desirable locations in the State. The railroad in contemplation from Hollidaysburg to Pattonsville must pass directly through it.

TERMS:

One-half cash in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgages. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. Possession given on the 1st day of April 1868.
JOHN S. HETRICK,
JOHN KEAGY, Executors.
December 20th, 1867. w4
Chambersburg *Repository* and Hollidaysburg *Register*, please insert twice and send bill to this office.

THE GREAT
*AMERICAN COMBINATION*
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE.

Is warranted to execute in the best maner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

*IT HAS NO EQUAL*
Being absolutely the best
*FAMILY MACHINE*
IN THE WORLD.
And Intrinsically the Cheapest.
*For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.*
Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

*DIRECTORS.*

J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIAM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON,
W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatesville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of Paxson & Co.,
Jan3 y1 Notions, No. 504 Market Street.

DENTISTRY.

L. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug3, '64:tf.

## 525 MILES

OF THE

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

## ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the sumit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work on the rock-cutting on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six per cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by the United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bond-holders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

## EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the intersts on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government directors. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a large or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be recived in Bedford by RUPP AND SHANNON, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
November 23, 1867.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| Accom P. M. | Mail. A. M. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS | Accom A. M. | Mail. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE4.40 | LE 7.50 | Huntingdon, | AR9.30 | AR4.17 |
| 5.02 | 8.10 | McConnellstown | 9.08 | 3.37 |
| 5.14 | 8.22 | Ple

# Farm, Garden & Household.

### FARMER'S SONS.

It is not the custom now for a farmer's son to grow up on the farm, work as his father worked before him, and bring up the family at the old homestead, or, what is better, in a new one and a finer one. Young men seek the cities. They wish to dress in fine clothes all the time and stand behind counters. They get an education and consider it wasted unless they engage in commercial pursuits and become "citizens," instead of "countrymen." We have great respect for the commercial interests of the nation, and do not wish to join the popular sneer at counter jumpers and clerks. We have need for young men in every department of honest labor. But we do think that the hard out-door work of Agriculture is better calculated to develope manliness of character than the confined labor of counting house or shop. Farming is not enough respected by the nation in comparison with the mercantile pursuits. Young men, too, in a majority of instances, desert the farm and seek the city because *they* wish to escape the harder labor which is supposed to be the lot of the farm. They wish to lead an easier life than their fathers led, and attain the same success. A few years of experience behind the counter or the desk dissipates the idea that the mercantile life is the easier one: but at the first view it has fascinations to the young man's eye which agriculture has not. Is there not considerable of laziness in this rush to the city of farmer's sons? We need a certain amount of fresh blood and fresh brain from the rural districts in every branch of metropolitan industry; but we do not need the rush of applicants for positions which lowers the salaries here, while the rural districts are suffering for work hands.—*N. Y. Evening Gazette.*

### THE HOMESTEAD.

Do not break the horse's wind by hauling the manure over too great a breadth of land, nor kill yourself and boys in undertaking to get over the same. Apply the dressing to a less quantity of land, and get more crops as the result, and with less labor for man and beast. When the writer was a boy his father used to plant from eighteeen to twenty-five acres of corn, broom-corn and potatoes annually, manuring at the rate of from five to seven loads to the acre, averaging perhaps twenty bushels. And it was worth then, from fifty to sixty-seven cents per bushel. I have since, on some of the same farms, produced a crop of corn, upon which a premium was awarded me, of over one hundred bushels to the acre, and it is worth $1 per bushel. But in order to do it I heeded the injunctions given above and was careful of my horse's wind. And after that crop was removed, and the land seeded down, which was done with winter wheat, producing nearly twenty-seven bushels to the acre, the land produced good heavy crops of number one hay. Now which is the most profitable course to pursue, viz: to cultivate three acres well and get more crops, or run over twenty acres or more, for an inferior crop. To work like the d— yourself all summer, to get the hoeing done, and keep the boys on the jump all the time, or take the things a little more coolly? You may make your own answer. Will it spoil that piece of land to lie without cropping for the year? Will it not really recuperate by resting a little? Think of it, before you venture to take up too much land, and contrive too much work for the boys. If the grass is running out turn it over, after haying, manure and re-seed.—*New England Homestead.*

An Ancient Post.—I have noticed a number of articles in the *Country Gentleman* about the durability of posts, and enclose a small portion of one that has stood, without paint or shelter, as a monument marking one of the corners of "Sharon," for 118 years. It is of red cedar, and stands in black, peaty, meadow soil, top upwards, as it grew in the tree. It is about four feet in height above the surface of the ground, and was probably originally five or six inches in size, but has been somewhat reduced by the wear of the elements—not by decay, as a scratch with the finger-nail will show the sound wood as firm as when placed there. The top is cut to shed the rain like a pitched roof, and, although sound, is much battered. At the surface of the ground it is more worn, but not decayed—in fact, the old sentinel stands firm on its feet, and looks if it might do duty for 100 years more. From appearances, this post has been cut from a tree not much large, in diameter than its size, and probably from the top, as it shows several limbs. That it was placed in the present position in 1749 I have positive evidence.—*Barclay White, Sharon, near Johnstown, N. J., in Country Gentleman.*

What Can We Do in January.—Thirty or forty years ago there was little work done upon the farm or in the garden in January, except in the neighborhood of large cities, with the dairy. A great deal of time was spent in sleighing frolics, sitting behind the stove the most of the day, or what was worse, visiting country bar-rooms. Among our farmers now who understand their business thoroughly there is not much of this indulged in. A farmer who is at this day a frequent visitor to bar-rooms would not be much respected, at least his business would not be considered well managed and his credit would not be good. The capable farmer now finds always something profitable to do about his premises. He is never idle except now and then an odd day when the inclemency of the weather interposes. His tools, implements, harness, carts, wagons, cribs, or buildings, with the cattle and marketing or disposal of his crops, as well as pruning in orchards and gardens, employ all his time. And it is well that it is so, for there is nothing that so much unfits a man for his business as a season of prolonged idleness.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

# Humorous.

The clock of the tongue should be set by the dial of the heart.

Topers as well as drowning men will catch at straws, if there is a cobler at the other end.

Was it Greely or Butler who wrote "Rienzi; or the last of the *Tribunes*?

When is the best time to read the "Book of Nature?" When Autumn turns the *leaves.*

Some wretch of an editor says that another twist to the present mode of "doing up the ladies hair would take them off their feet."

A western paper publishes an account of a hole on a hill-side. The bank it says, fell in and left the hole sticking out about ten feet.

"This snow-storm the boys regards as a joke." said one to Dr.——, during a late storm. "Yes," replied the doctor, "and it is a joke that any one can see the drift of."

"Papa, please buy me a muff when you go to Boston." Sister Minnie, standing by, says: "You are too little to have a muff." "Am I too little to be *cold*" rejoins indignant little Ruth.

"Father what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?"

"O, because you said you hadn't paid for your paper for three years!"

Exit father with a flea in his ear.

A Tippler who had his load on "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took a glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hand, and exclaimed, "Well, that is a careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against."

One evening at a social gathering a young lady played a piece of music consisting of twenty-four pages. A gentleman, in referring to it next day, said they were favored with music by the *quire.*


CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE

AND

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

*JUST RECEIVED, AT*

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES. ALL WOOL DE LAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

ENTERPRISE

MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS. Proprietors

O. R. DAVIS, Sup't.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

*Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.*

Oct. 4

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

AT

BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Ornaments, Millinery Goods,
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Buttons,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Notions,

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which is being sold at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

628. HOOP SKIRTS 628.

*WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.*

"Our Own Make,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.,*" upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.

March 15, 1867.10mo

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABINET WARE CHAIRS, &c.,

Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

*Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.*

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

*French Cottage Suits,*
*Marble Top Tables,*
*Cane Chairs,*
*Sofas,*
*Tete a-Tetes,* &c. &c. &c.

Eastern manufacture.

Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.

COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,

Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

O V E R C O A T S,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,

OVER COATS,

P A N T S,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

*TRIMMINGS*

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.5

" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES, NECKTIES,

BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN and PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,

CALICOES,

TICKINGS, FLANNELS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises,

On Friday, December 20th, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M.

the following described real estate to wit: A splendid farm, being the mansion tract of said deceased, containing 135 acres more or less, about 65 acres of which are cleared, under fence and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and having erected thereon a two story weather-board house, a good barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. There is also a Still House on the premises. This tract is well watered, has a good orchard, and is very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale. A. J. BURKET,

nov.2-4w *Administrator.*

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.


# Legal Notice.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS of Bedford county, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, published agreeably to the 11th section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July A. D., 1842.

| DISTRICTS: | Seated Lands. | Unseated Lands. | Lots. | Unseated Lots | Horses. | Cattle. | Money at Interest. | Pleasure Carriages. | Furniture over $200 | Trades and Occupa'ns | Offices over $200 | Value of Watches | Public Hacks. | Aggregate val'or Co. purposes. | County Tax at 6 Mills. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford Bor. | ..... | ..... | 137398 | 5200 | 3410 | 554 | ..... | 1600 | 300 | 70000 | ..... | ..... | 1250 | 219709 | 1318 25 |
| Bedford tp. | 262834 | 16363 | 12175 | 7905 | 17685 | 4790 | 7150 | 3050 | 4400 | 4710 | ..... | 70 | ..... | 340532 | 2043 19 |
| Broad Top | 162387 | 50690 | 18756 | 1275 | 5345 | 1344 | ..... | 195 | ..... | 2460 | ..... | 150 | ..... | 242536 | 1458 21 |
| Bloody Run | 400 | ..... | 43433 | 3575 | 2240 | 850 | 8410 | 700 | ..... | 200 | 10715 | 800 | 25 | 71348 | 428 28 |
| Colerain | 133064 | 14320 | 965 | ..... | 13080 | 4175 | 9300 | 1500 | ..... | 140 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176984 | 1061 90 |
| Camb. Valley | 152697 | 2330 | 5370 | ..... | 9870 | 3170 | 1600 | 1200 | ..... | 5220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171857 | 1031 14 |
| Coaldale | ..... | ..... | 16130 | 1289 | 245 | 160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17824 | 106 93 |
| Hopewell | 89521 | 5425 | 330 | 60 | 4758 | 3040 | 3660 | 300 | ..... | 2520 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109575 | 657 45 |
| Harrison | 54928 | 934 | ..... | ..... | 6900 | 2460 | ..... | 380 | ..... | 1250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66862 | 401 17 |
| Juniata | 100916 | 1012 | 1060 | 62 | 4297 | 2490 | 1750 | ..... | ..... | 4910 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 116922 | 701 53 |
| Londonderry | 97154 | 1569 | 150 | ..... | 9715 | 4141 | 3425 | 605 | ..... | 165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 116704 | 700 22 |
| Liberty | 46621 | 13918 | 6884 | 165 | 2160 | 1460 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 125 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 71894 | 431 36 |
| Monroe | 63779 | 4148 | 4310 | 227 | 16150 | 5825 | ..... | 370 | ..... | 570 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95379 | 572 27 |
| Napier | 18059? | 825 | 3370 | ..... | 13040 | 8600 | 3650 | 1760 | ..... | 10638 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 218825 | 1312 95 |
| Providence E. | 83340 | 4103 | ..... | ..... | 7775 | 2320 | ..... | 570 | ..... | 250 | ..... | 70 | ..... | 94365 | 565 83 |
| Providence W. | 86798 | 14310 | ..... | ..... | 8626 | 3304 | 400 | 210 | ..... | 1000 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 114708 | 688 24 |
| Rainsburg | ..... | ..... | 32946 | ..... | 1054 | 650 | 5825 | 500 | ..... | 4825 | ..... | 250 | ..... | 39979 | 239 87 |
| St. Clairsville | 750 | ..... | 7720 | 390 | 460 | 218 | 2200 | 355 | ..... | 1133 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 13249 | 79 49 |
| St. Clair | 165637 | ..... | 4210 | ..... | 14600 | 8105 | 4000 | 1015 | ..... | 2335 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 199917 | 1199 50 |
| Saxton | ..... | ..... | 15000 | 2805 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 5710 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21675 | 130 05 |
| Schellsburg | 5518 | 1435 | 21676 | 431 | 1450 | 480 | 1550 | 820 | 450 | 1960 | 1400 | 250 | ..... | 37162 | 222 97 |
| Snake Spring | 89955 | 3039 | ..... | ..... | 6820 | 3040 | 3600 | 710 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101164 | 606 98 |
| Southampton | 85636 | 1608 | ..... | ..... | 10550 | 4198 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108992 | 653 95 |
| Union | 130647 | 2846 | 2050 | 96 | 7826 | 4520 | 3656 | 810 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141895 | 851 37 |
| Woodbury M. | 266481 | 10325 | 16090 | ..... | 11495 | 3492 | 6650 | 1787 | ..... | 6770 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 325570 | 1941 42 |
| Woodbury S. | 307373 | 5137 | 11300 | 98 | 9334 | 3550 | 22034 | ..... | 200 | 1535 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 362686 | 2176 11 |

I certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for county purposes, according to the returns of the several borough and township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government," &c., passed the 27th day of July, A. D., 1842.

And, further, that the Commissioners did, on Monday, the 21 day of December, inst., determine whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners:

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, December 13th, 1867.


HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

*CASH PRICES,*

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,

CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,

GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,

SADDLERY of all kin

NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,

NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,

HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES,

PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,

SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts.

BRITANIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by." we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT SREETS,

PHILADLPHIA.

*The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.*

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS. A. M.
*President.*

T. E. Merchant, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17, 67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQURIER OFFICE

GREAT BARGAINS.

The undersigned have just opened a very large supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

EXTENT, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS!

The old system of "trusting forever" having exploded; we are determined to sell goods upon the shortest profit for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months, but we wish it understood after periods named*—bills will be due, and interest will be charged thereon. Buyers for Cash, may depend upon getting bargains.

Oct.28:3m. A. B. CRAMER.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at

MANN'S CORNER,

OF

MILLER & BOWSER,

BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES.
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

*THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD*

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.*

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BOTTOM FALLEN OUT!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

—WAY—

DOWN! DOWN! THEY DROP

ONE LOW PRICE AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FURS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR CLOTHS,
HATS & CAPS.
BOOTS,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, OILS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &C.,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES!

Which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer Wholesale or Retaile at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION. Piles of

CALICO PRINTS

and MUSLINS

From Six and-one fourth cents up as to quality.

They invite all to call and see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, 1867.-m3

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels o wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the mo approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undeigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures **25 per cent.** less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.

**A First Class Picture** can now be had for **25 cents**, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.

**Photograph Albums** in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.

A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES*, suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.

A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, just received, very low.

Persons desiring a good likeness of themselves will please call and examine his specimens before going elsewhere. T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, Sept. 27:3mos

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

S. A. STERRETT, M. D., OCULIST, No. 277 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa. Removes Cataract by a new operation, causing but slight pain.

Mrs. Ashcom, of Bedford county, having cataract forty years on one eye and ten years on the other, causing total blindness, Dr. Sterrett removed the cataracts so that she, with either eye, can read the finest print without glasses. Mrs. Charleston, also from Bedford, six years entirely blind from cataract, a few days ago, had the cataract removed and again sees to read. dec6w4

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by,

E. M. BRUCE,

18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No Tremolo has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

Estey's Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable: for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Estey instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers (*B. E.*),
A Scientific Course, (*B. S.*),
A Ladies' Course, (*M. A.*),
A Classical Course, *A. B.*),
A Biblical Course (*B. B. S.*),

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks.....$38.50
Instrumental Music..... 18.00
Double Entry Book Keeping, (in classes).... 15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,

Dec. 14:66:1vr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

Terms reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,

nov29tf *Executor*


APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county, that appeals will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days and at the places hereby specified to wit:

For Cumberland Valley township, on Tuesday, January 7th, at the house of William W. Leaney.
For Colerain township and Rainsburg Borough, on Wednesday, January 8th at the house of A. J. Pennell.
For Southampton township on Thursday, January 9th, at the house of William Adams.
For Monroe township, on Friday, January 10th at the house of David Weimer.
For East Providence township, on Saturday, January 11th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.
For Snake Spring township, on Monday January 13th, at house of Joseph Mortimore.
For West Providence township, and Bloody Run Borough, on Tuesday, January 14th, at the house of W. Thomas Grove.
For Hopewell township, on Wednesday, January 15th at the house of William A. Grove.
For Broad Top township and Coaldale Borough, on Thursday, January 16th, at the house of George W. Figard.
For Saxton Borough on Friday, January 17th, at the house of James L. Prince.
For Liberty township, on Saturday, January 18th, at the house of C. A. Tricker, in Stonerstown.
For Middle Woodberry township, no Monday, January 20th, at the house of William G. Eicholts.
For South Woodberry township, on Tuesday, January 21st, at New Enterprise, at the house of Samuel Oster.
For Union Township, on Wednesday, January 22d, at Mowry's Mill.
For St. Clair township and St Clairsville Boro., on Thursday, January 23rd, in St. Clairsville at the house of Mrs. Rachel Nawgle.
For Napier township, on Friday, January 24th, at the house of Burton Edsall.
For Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, January 25th, at the house of Burton Edsall.
For Londonderry township, on Monday, January 27th, at the house of James C. Devore.
For Harrison township, on Tuesday, January 28th, at the house of Joseph Cessna.
For Juniata township, on Wednesday, January 29th, at the house of Joseph Foller.
For Bedford township, on Thursday, January 30th, at the Commissioners office.
For Bedford Borough, on Friday, January 31st, at the Commissioner's Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2nd, of "An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the county or City Commissioners meet, to review the assessment, or for holding appeals, they shall, also determine who are